

Shanbalkwan

Progress Marked by Parties in the Presidential Campaign

The matter published under this heading is furnished by gentlemen appointed by the chairmen of the respective national committees to cover the news of their headquarters. They reflect the views of the party organizations, not of The Christian Science Monitor.

DEMOCRATIC

By MARK THISTLETHWAITE

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 18

It is no longer a Republican secret that enough votes to elect President Coolidge are not in sight. This fact, which has long been whispered by Republicans into Republican ears, is now being shouted from the platform and stamp by Republican speakers, who are seeking to use the fact as a basis for a political argument. The conversion of this month-to-year headquarters secret into an open plea for votes was the outstanding development of the week's politics.

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, recognized spokesman of the Administration, was the medium by which the public was let in on the secret. First in Indianapolis and then in New York, the cabinet premier stressed above all else, the danger of a deadlock in the electoral college. The dire effect of the election of a President being thrown into the House of Representatives was depicted by the Secretary rather than the achievements and plans of the Administration of which he is a notable part. His speeches made a profound impression because of the force of his admission that the La Follette movement had placed Republican success in jeopardy.

Hughes "Starts Something" Lesser orators of the Republican campaign repeated the Secretary's analysis of the situation. Republican editors commented on it at length. The Indianapolis speech seemed to mark an entire change in Republican tactics. Reiteration is still going on. This is the political judgment of George Harvey vindicated, for it was none other than the former Ambassador to Great Britain who first coined the slogan, "Coolidge or Chaos."

Even the solicitors of Republican campaign funds took up the cry, paradoxically describing the situation in their letters for contributions as "critical" while definitely eliminating John W. Davis and Robert M. La Follette from all chance of winning the Presidency. A copy of a letter being sent broadcast by Guy Emerson, chairman of the national contributors committee of the Republican national committee, came by chance into the hands of one of the Davis managers. In it he read this "echo of Secretary Hughes' amazing admission: 'President Coolidge may receive an overwhelming popular vote and yet lose enough states to throw the election into the House.'"

It may be a bit early to note accurately full reaction to the change in Republican tactics, but the immediate effect was cheering to the Democrats who found in Secretary Hughes' analysis confirmation of what they all along have been believing and saying but had not succeeded in planting in the public mind because of a general belief, caused by straw votes and fictitious claims, that Coolidge was a sure and easy winner. This belief had handicapped the Democratic campaign. Now that doubt has been formed by the highest Republican authority and disseminated down to the last voter, the Democratic managers feel that their campaign will acquire unprecedented energy and speed for the final spurt.

The Democrats were quick to retort that the Republican cry of "Chaos" was not new. They recalled that "Taft or Chaos" was the slogan in 1912. In that year, Theodore Roosevelt broke away from the Republican Party and started a new party of his own just as Senator La Follette has done this year. Strangely enough, the former President drew the same Republican attack of seeking to destroy the Constitution that La Follette is now drawing. His proposal of a recall for judicial decisions made his former party associates "see red"—redder than the red they see now in La Follette's proposal of a congressional veto on the United States Su-

preme Court. They berated Roosevelt, accused him of more things than they are now accusing La Follette, and finally helped to defeat him by voting with the Democrats.

Davis, the Answer "The answer of the people to the bugaboo of 'Taft or Chaos' was William," commented Cordell Hull, former Democratic national chairman on the Hughes alarm. "The answer of the people to the bugaboo of 'Coolidge or Chaos' will be Davis. The tactics fooled nobody in 1912. They will fool no one in 1924."

The Democrats sincerely feel that the present attempt to scare progressive Republicans and conservative Democrats into support of Coolidge will fail. Again they turn to 1912 as a basis for their prediction of what is more likely to happen. In that year, conservative Republicans voted for Wilson in order to make sure of Roosevelt's defeat. This year, progressive Republicans, realizing that hope of La Follette's election does not exist, will vote for Davis in order to retire the reactionary Coolidge.

Meanwhile, the Democrats will double their efforts to present Mr. Davis as the best-equipped candidate for the office of President. "Vote for the best man" is now their slogan. These five words and a portrait of Mr. Davis will greet the voter wherever he goes. An intensive campaign of publicity is now under way. It was organized by Robert W. Woolley, director of the mint and an interactive Democratic commissioner in the Wilson Administration, who has appointed a committee of five Democratic editors in each state of the Union to carry on the work. Newspaper space, billboards, motion picture screens, radio broadcasts, and other agencies of publicity will be employed to impress the country with Mr. Davis' outstanding fitness by training and experience for the office he seeks.

Three terse statements of the Democratic candidate have been selected for nationwide dissemination. These are:

"There can be no compromise with reaction. Liberal principles must and will prevail."

"Neither the Democratic Party, nor I as its leader, have any favors for sale."

"I have no clients today but the Democratic Party, and if they will it, so, the people of the United States."

FURTHER ATTACK ON MOUNT EVEREST

General Bruce Humorously Explains Secret of Failure

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Mt. Everest is to be attacked again in 1926, Lord Ronaldshay, president of the Royal Geographical Society, announced at a meeting in Albert Hall last night, organized by this society and the Alpine Club jointly. But the real secret regarding the next attempt which it is hoped will prove to be the secret of success was brought out at a dinner to a select company of enthusiasts at the Hyde Park Hotel just before the big meeting. Here General Bruce, addressing the guests, solemnly informed them that in the Tibetan monastery of Rongbuk there was a picture which was causing all the trouble. This picture, he said, showed Mt. Everest in full majesty but run over from the top to the bottom with impas each armed with a trident. Wherever in the picture, Englishmen were shown attempting to proceed to the summit, impas and tridents barred the way. It was only necessary, said General Bruce, for the English to lay firm hands on the picture, and the last obstacle would vanish.

REPUBLICAN

By WILLIAM HOSTER

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 18

At Princeton, on Oct. 4, John W. Davis funged out a challenge which the Republican Party cheerfully takes up. Mr. Davis addressed himself to the League of Nations.

John W. Davis rededicated the Democratic Party to Wilsonian idealism yesterday afternoon in a speech at Princeton University, says the Democratic New York World.

It will be recalled that James M. Cox four years ago dedicated the Democratic Party to the League of Nations. In that campaign the issue was sharp and conclusively drawn. "I am in favor of going in," said Mr. Cox. "I am not," said Warren G. Harding. By a majority approaching 6,000,000 votes the people of the United States agreed with Mr. Harding. Many attempts have been made to explain away that result; but the fact remains that by the only means which have been devised for a registry of the people's will, they decided against going into the League.

Certainly the recent Democratic National Convention was not in doubt about the significance of that verdict. It declined to commit the party to the League, and, instead, straddled the question as it straddled every other question which came before it; even in nominating its candidates—Davis and Bryan—and devised a plan for a so-called "advisory referendum" on the League, which so stalwart a proponent of "Wilsonian idealism" as Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in Mr. Wilson's Cabinet, denounced as a "fanciful, illegal, unconstitutional referendum."

That Mr. Davis has gone ahead and approved the referendum plan merely illustrates the unity and accord in this campaign of those who are fighting for "Wilsonian idealism."

The Davis Viewpoint

It was an interesting circumstance that on Oct. 4 three distinguished American statesmen should, in various parts of the country, address themselves to a question of importance to the American people. John W. Davis said at Princeton:

"If, as a result of discussions now in progress, there shall come in June, 1925, a conference of all the nations on the subject of world disarmament, promising a real and substantial advance toward that day when the nations shall know war no more, if I am President of the United States, America will be there."

"If a conference shall be called—if it promises 'real and substantial advance,' etc.—'If I am President,' these are sufficient qualifications to please the most careful candidate. A conference must be called, of course, and it must promise substantial advance, of which Mr. Davis would be the judge; and most important of all, if he is President, something will be done. He accepts no responsibilities, he dwells upon no contingent circumstances."

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, discussing the League of Nations, has said:

"Our attitude toward reduction of armaments remains unchanged and to this end we desire to co-operate."

We propose to perform our obligations under our treaties and under international law. We have had a qualifying leadership in promoting peaceful settlements. Our policy has established an abiding peace on this hemisphere.

"But the people of this country would never tolerate the submission to any power or group of powers of the determination of any of our domestic questions. If we are to co-operate, we must be permitted to co-operate without the sacrifice of our right to determine our own policies."

The Coolidge Interpretation Is it Mr. Davis' idea that we should go any further than that?

President Coolidge on Oct. 4 said: "If there is anything that is dear to Americans, which they are bound to preserve at all hazards, it is their independence. I mean by that the privilege of reserving to themselves the choice of their own course and the decision of their own actions. We do not propose to intrust to any other power or combination of powers any authority to make up our minds for us. Had it not been so, it would not have been necessary for you to go over-seas."

"We recognize we are part of the great brotherhood of mankind; that there are mutual duties and obligations between nations. America has every wish to discharge its obligations. This is a condition which is not imposed upon us by artificial covenants, but which results from the national relationship among nations."

Will you or not to enter a league on our own terms, do the people of the United States want to be forced into it—dragged in under the menace of a threat. Ily concealed, that our interests otherwise will be at the mercy of any super-state?

These are the vital questions which now confront us as regards the League of Nations. Compare the statement of Mr. Davis with those of President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes. Compare the promises of the one with the practical utterances of the President and his chief adviser in foreign affairs. Contrast the vague, indefinite assurances of one who has no responsibility for keeping the Nation on a safe course, with the definite forthright, concrete and patriotic utterances of Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Hughes, and consider all the attendant circumstances. Upon which side lies the safe course?

MOSLEMS TO DECIDE HOLY PLACES' FUTURE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Oct. 17.—The notables of Mecca are discussing now that they have received a proclamation from Ibn Saud, any intention of imposing an unpopular governor upon the city. He declares his determination to "purify" the holy places and leave the question of the future of the city to the Moslem world.

In this connection it will be remembered that the Pan-Moslem conference was arranged after the Turks decided that they had no further use for the title of Caliph.

PROGRESSIVE

By GEORGE T. ODELL

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 18

Senator La Follette has faith in the practicality of his program. He also has faith that his arguments would convince a majority of the voters if he could reach them all.

Still more he believes in the discriminating ability of the bulk of humanity and he would be willing to rest his case with all the voters if all could have equal opportunity to consider all the arguments of all the candidates. Whether such a thing is feasible is a question that may yet be brought to public attention.

Senator La Follette has specified what his foreign policies will be if he attains the Presidency. He described the policies that have been in force under Republican and Democratic rule, going back as far as the McKinley era, and stated his conclusions as to what their consequences had been. He discussed the doctrine of secret diplomacy, and that of the flag following the investor. He declared his conviction that the World War had its beginning in "secret diplomacy, in national fears, kept alive by military castes, and most of all, by private munition makers and a capitalist press in all the great powers."

Cites "Secret Diplomacy"

He declared that the State Department has more and more adopted secret diplomacy, and he promised to end it. He announced that as a matter of domestic policy he will adopt "the plain sponsors" by the Christian Science Monitor for the conscription of wealth, as well as man power in case of war, and that he will urge the liberal governments of other great powers to adopt the same policy and to abolish conscription entirely in time of peace.

He declared his intention to agitate for a thorough revision of the Versailles Treaty, and to abolish imperialism in American diplomacy that permits the exploitation of the people and the natural resources of weaker nations.

Whatever prestige the United States has abroad, Senator La Follette promised to use to procure general disarmament, the removal of economic barriers, amelioration of intolerable living conditions among the masses, and international understandings to prevent or adjust the causes of friction between nations.

Just as Secretary La Follette has exposed his intentions with respect to the problems of agriculture. Briefly it is this:

Legislation embodying the fundamentals of agricultural equality found in the McNary-Haugen and Norris-Stinson bills.

Representation by genuine farmers in the Cabinet, the Federal Reserve Board, Federal Farm Loan Board, War Relocation, Interstate Commerce Commission, and other governmental bodies.

Reduction of freight rates to approximately pre-war levels on products of the farm and materials required upon American farms.

Revision of the federal reserve system to insure effective voice in its

management by the users of credit on an equal footing with the bankers who sell the people's credit. Building up co-operative banks to supply credit for productive purposes.

Revision of the federal farm loan system to make it thoroughly co-operative in accordance with the intention of the act.

Revises Tariff Rates Cheaper fertilizer to be supplied through the development of Muscle Shoals and other water-power sites under Government control.

Immediate downward revision of the excessive manufacturers' tariff rates and strengthening the powers of the Federal Tariff Commission.

Thorough house cleaning of the Department of Agriculture and removal of every employee who owes his position to the influence of meat packers, railroads or other privileged groups.

The Progressives have reason to be proud of the success of their campaign. The leaders of this movement are not lacking in political acumen, even if the majority of their volunteer workers are inexperienced. These leaders know that in spite of the reports that their movement is growing weaker in western territory, which reports they are sure are inspired from the camp of their principal opponents—the conservatives. The movement is getting stronger in the west and likewise in the east. They may speculate as they and their opponents do actually—as to the number of votes their strength will be transmuted into, but the fact that their forces are growing, they declare, is undeniable unless it be done meticulously.

The Progressive leaders, moreover, while not denying that they would like to have had more, are justly proud of the fact that what they have accomplished has been done with an expenditure of money that is infinitesimal compared to the millions that have been expended in other national campaigns and to the sums that their opponents have had at their disposal. Whatever other results may obtain from this campaign it will be a lesson to the country of how effective a volunteer political organization can be when its members are actuated by a crusading ideal.

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COOLIDGE-SMITH VICTORY FOR NEW YORK IS FORECAST

(Continued from Page 1)

ship. He was first elected in 1918, defeated in 1920, re-elected in 1922 and is now trying again.

Smith enthusiasts counter that argument by declaring that because of the Governor's defeat in the Democratic National Convention last summer they are rounding up a "vindicating majority" for him on November fourth. They are out, they say, to "show" the Democrats a thing or two about "Al" Smith. They mean to demonstrate that whatever the Democratic Party, nationally, may think of the Governor, he is still the "favorite son" of his own people. They know that President Coolidge's strength in the State is enormous, but are entirely confident that it will not be heavy enough to do what the Harding landslide did to Smith in 1920 when he was defeated by 80,000 votes.

There is no more eagerly debated question in New York politics today than the quality of the loyalty which Tammany Hall and Smith Democrats generally are going to exhibit toward Davis and Bryan. On the surface, the loyalty is 100 per cent. George W. Olvany, the new Tammany boss, is apparently working hard for both Smith and Davis. But it is everybody's secret that the "Smith Democracy" is still smarting under the rebuff it received in Madison Square Garden.

The only concrete evidence of defection from the "Smith Democracy" is this week's amazing action by Dudley Field Malone in publicly bolting Davis. The New York Times ran as a paid advertisement the announcement that Malone, who was a member of the Wilson Administration—collector of the port of New York—would support Smith, but not Davis. It also set forth that Malone not wishing to back Coolidge, would vote for La Follette. Democratic leaders frankly deplore the Malone manifesto. They believe it is loaded with dynamite of incalculably explosive nature. "If it is an inspired

bolt, and if it were to be emulated by considerable numbers of Smith Democrats, the disparity between the Smith and Davis votes on Nov. 4 would be even more startling than it is bound to be under any circumstances.

Democrats anticipate a big disparity. But they explain that it will be due to Republican votes for Smith rather than treason to Davis by the Smith Democrats.

BRAZIL AND CHILE SIGN THE PROTOCOL

Finnish-Norway Convention Forwarded—Mosul Question

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Oct. 18.—The Council of the League of Nations will meet in Paris on Oct. 27 to consider the dispute between Great Britain and Turkey concerning the Iraq frontier. It is announced here. Yesterday it was learned that the Brazilian and Chilean governments through their representatives Afranio de Mello Franco and Enrique Villegas, respectively, signed the arbitration protocol.

The Finnish governments forwarded to the League for registration, a convention concerning the conciliation procedure in international disputes, which it signed with Norway on June 27. This convention is similar to those between Norway and Sweden.

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Oct. 18.—To avoid delay in the proceedings of the Council of the League of Nations on the Mosul question, Paul Hymans, president of the Council, has requested Hjalmar Branting, who was the reporter on the Iraq question at Geneva, to communicate with both parties, to facilitate the Council's task which hopes to meet before the end of October.

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COMMUNISM SAID TO GROW ON ISOLATION

(Continued from Page 1)

playground work conducted by a former T. M. C. A. director of physical education. Some 50 young men and young women were in this particular group. All of them were industrial workers sent up by their fellow-workers to learn to direct games, that sports, on an organized basis, could be introduced in the factories.

Nothing of this sort, of course, was possible under the industrial system of pre-war Russia. And the manner in which these young workers entered into the games and listened to the director's explanations indicated their eagerness to take the fullest possible advantage of this opportunity which the revolution brought.

This program of play, which the Soviets propose to carry through on a national basis, is right in line with the purposes of the Komsozol. It is the Komsozol that has led in the campaign against drink in Russia—expelling its own members for the use of alcohol and conducting educational campaigns of intoxicants. A similar, though not nearly so successful, effort was made against smoking. Both campaigns were based upon an understanding of the economic and physical effects of alcohol and tobacco.

Dance Abandoned
The American who had charge of the class in recreation in Moscow told me of another campaign which the youth of the Komsozol had just undertaken. Russia, apparently, was suffering from a dance mania similar to that which has swept America. The dance halls, clearly, were not of the best and their influence, often, of the very worst. So the Komsozol undertook to clean out the dance.

My director friend, ignorant of the fact that this reform was under way, proposed a celebration for the members of one of his classes, to which the class readily agreed. When it came to the program he proposed that, following an afternoon of games, they have a dance. His suggestion caused an uproar. Several speakers were on their feet at once to inform him that the Komsozol had finished with the dance and proposed to drive it out of Russia. Needless to say the dance part of the program was forthwith abandoned.

The members of the League of Communists Youth are committed to methods which no thinking American could endorse. But their intense sincerity to their cause cannot be questioned, nor in general, their high-mindedness in striving for success. And the end they have in view, however we may abhor their methods, is not fundamentally different from that envisaged by the exponents of democracy elsewhere in the world.

Extremism and Isolation
And the more one studies the Russian situation, the more one realizes the more apparent it becomes that extremism can continue only if Russia continues to be isolated. Modification, as has already been apparent, is the inevitable result of Russia's contact with the rest of the world. Ramsay MacDonald, when he recognized the Soviets, dealt Communism a much more serious blow than any dealt by the isolation policy of the Government of the United States.

For the conviction of the Communist rank and file are maintained, largely, by certain conclusions regarding capitalistic nations. These conclusions, for the most part, are false. They can be accepted at face value, in Russia, only so long as the Russian Communist is kept in ignorance of the facts. Isolation makes it less difficult to prevent the facts from becoming known.

The United States contributed, definitely, to the ending of Communism only when it abandoned the policy of isolation. Through the American Relief Administration, organized under Herbert Hoover and administered in Russia by a large and extraordinarily efficient staff of Americans, a huge sum of money was spent for famine relief. The A. R. A. has been the extent of American official contact with the Soviets. But this one contact has aroused questions among the Russian people that the Government is still endeavoring to answer. The spectacle of a capitalistic nation coming to the aid of Communists bent upon the destruction of such a system was not in keeping with the Communist picture of capitalism.

Return to Alcoholism
Something, obviously, had to be done. The illusions in which the Soviets find the source of much of their hatred of capitalism had to be maintained. Consequently, a deliberate campaign of misrepresentation was entered upon to prove that the A. R. A. was a counter-revolutionary agency. Many Russians, particularly peasants in villages where American relief was so sorely needed, refused to believe this propaganda. They insist that the A. R. A. was a demonstration of capitalism doing for the proletariat exactly those things that the Soviets maintained could only be done by Communism. But the return of the United States, following the famine relief, to its policy of alcoholism has prevented the development of this feeling of distrust of Communism and confidence in non-Communist nations, and has strengthened the arguments of those who insist upon the total depravity of all things capitalistic.

Without a single exception every foreign observer with whom I talked in Russia declared that modification in the Soviet regime could be brought about only as a result of increased contacts between that regime and the rest of the world. The policy of the United States, it was frequently pointed out, plays directly into the hands of those who represent the continuance of extreme Communism. These extremists, more than once, have strengthened their hold upon the people with the appeal that the capitalists, and particularly the United States, are seeking to destroy, by isolation, the workers' and peasants' Republic.

Isolation, merely, makes martyrs of those whose position is strengthened by the martyr appeal. After

six years of the Soviet regime, there is not the slightest evidence, in Russia, that alcoholism has helped, in even the smallest degree, in the evolution of Russia toward the place where it can, with honor, resume its place at the council table of the world. There are, however, many indications that the most certain method for demonstrating friendliness for the Russian people, on the one hand, and hatred of Communism, on the other, is found in a policy of negotiation leading toward recognition.

AIMS OF LEAGUE DEVELOPING

Peace Called First Goal,
Then Disarmament, Then
World Economic Alliance

GENEVA, Oct. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Nicolas Politis, formerly Greek Foreign Minister and now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece in Paris, talked with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor regarding the new protocol for the pacific settlement of international disputes which has been the outcome of the fifth assembly of the League of Nations.

As chairman of one committee concerned in the drafting of the new instrument and reporter of the other, Mr. Politis may be said to have had more to do with its preparation than any other single individual, and he is regarded as one of the dominant figures of the present gathering.

Equality of Races

Examining the position of the Japanese, he recalled their attitude at the Hotel Crillon in Paris at the time of the Peace Conference. They then raised the question of the equality of races, but it was dropped on account of opposition it aroused. President Wilson insisting America would not consider it. It was this which led to the insertion of the paragraph in Article VIII of the convention putting matters of domestic jurisdiction outside the scope of the League, though the subject touched that of sovereignty and the super-state. Mr. Politis said:

Under the Covenant the Court merely decided a matter to be one of domestic jurisdiction; the Council made no recommendation and the State was left to do as it pleased. Under the protocol as at first drafted the state which took any further steps was presumed an aggressor and liable to all the sanctions. Japan felt she had a right to complain. "What we have done now is to provide that Japan will have the right to come again to the Council under Article XI. In reality this amounts to very little."

The Christian Science Monitor representative inquired what would be the position of the United States in case of difficulty arising between that country and Japan.

United States and Japan
"That," said M. Politis, "is provided for under Article XVII, which states that in case of dispute between a member of the League and a state which is not a member, or between two states which are not members, the non-member state or states shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership for the purposes of the dispute."

"But, if the United States declined to accept membership?"
"Nothing happens unless she resorts to war. I can hardly imagine that the United States would be the aggressor in the dispute. If, on the other hand, Japan commences hostilities, she becomes the aggressor and open to all the sanctions provided for in such a case."

"Do you think that the protocol has closed the door to any possibility of the United States entering the League?"

"On the contrary: they have more reason to come in. It is necessary that we should have all the great powers if war is to be really impossible. The new idea, manifested for the first time in the present Assembly, is that we cannot arrive at our goal without an economic alliance between all the countries of the world. For this we must set up a certain number of rules. Every question in the last resort, interests the whole world."

Mr. Politis anticipates that the necessary ratifications of the protocol will be received in time to call the disarmament conference next summer, and that a definite step toward disarmament may be taken. Here, again, it depends on the great powers.

**CROWD VOTES DRY
AT OXFORD DEBATE**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 15 (Special)—Attacking the issue of prohibition, the Oxford University debaters, that liquor traffic and consumption had been an intolerable economic waste in America; that prohibition had proved effective, and further had represented a new element in the achievement of human liberty. They showed that increased arrests for drunkenness had been due to better law enforcement and not to more drinking.

HOWELL FOR SUPER-FARM BLOC
LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 14 (Special Correspondence)—A super-organization of farmers to compose a farm bloc that can speak authoritatively for the agricultural industry when matters affecting it are before Congress is being urged by Robert B. Howell, Senator from Nebraska. He says there are enough farm organizations now, but he is advising the formation of what he suggests he called the "Agrarian League" to be made up of representatives of all farm organizations.

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Both models indicate the newest trend of fashion and represent an unusual value in quality of material and tasteful designing. The colors have been chosen to harmonize with the colorings of Autumn suits

Each Blouse would make a Costume of a Suit

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Smart, youthful fashions in sportswear now appearing at the country clubs, the stadiums and on the Avenue will be found at this Store in interesting variations

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For formal occasions, madame may wear a coat or cape according to her preference. In New York, the evening coat will be smart—a simple, luxurious wrap style of velvet or tinsel brocade richly fur trimmed

The late Paris collections however showed capes in interesting new versions—with shoulder capelets or gathered flounces, and charming adaptations of these very advanced modes will be found here

In general the collection is very large and sumptuous including the loveliest models from both French and American makers so that the most flattering, satisfying and exclusive choice is assured

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Betalph Hosiery is the exclusive Altman brand

(First Floor)

IOWA ELEVEN VS. LAWRENCE TEAM

**Meets Minnesota Next in
Home-Coming Day Game
at Iowa City**

IOWA CITY, Ia., Oct. 14 (Special Correspondence) — After winning a clean-cut victory in the opening game of the 1934 football season, and drawing with the Ohio State University in the second game, Coach B. E. Ingwersen's University of Iowa eleven takes on Lawrence College next Saturday in preparation for the home-coming day game with the University of Minnesota on Oct. 25.

The new Iowa coach won the confidence of his men. Though the victory

The Iowa backfield should be considerably improved this fall, with at least two men decidedly in the running for each position. Capt. L. C. Parkinson '25, who has proved that he has lost none of his old cunning as a runner and passer, will be ably assisted at quarterback by R. H. Hogan '26, a good passer and kicker, and C. R. Brookins '25 of world wide fame, whose speed should make him

Fisher Leading Punter

The halfback position will probably be handled by D. C. Fisher '26, and D. M. Graham '26, veterans of last year but they are being pressed by Donald Hines '27, former Cedar Rapids High School star, R. G. Dauber '26, and J. A. Schirmer '26. Fisher has just returned to the game after two weeks absence and will receive stiff competition from Dauber. In addition to his steadiness, he is the leading punter and droppicker on the eleven.

W. L. Fry '26, shifted from quarter

to rebuild this year, leads in his position, but W. E. Scantlebury '25, his understudy, is likely to see service in practically every game this season. The towns of New Bedford, which have been given its share of attention by Coach Ingwersen, will probably show the same defensive ability which characterized last year's team, for it is little changed. H. W. Griffin '35, heavy center, is receiving close competition from A. H. Lindsay '25 and C. T. Mau '27.

New Star Threatens

Coach Ingwersen seems to have settled upon W. P. Fleckenstein '24 and F. M. Olson '24 for the new stars.

position. Fleckenstein, a big 300-pounder, has a great year before him and should rank with the best in the Conference. A. A. Daniels '27 a regular star, is expected to concern the regulars, and may crowd out some linemen before the season is over. J. C. McInnis '25, Daniel Speed '25, and C. J. Rinden '27 are other promising candidates for guard.

The tackle positions have been trouble-makers this year. P. R. Krauski '25, 315-pounder, seems to have found himself at one, and J. W. Hancock '25, star and for two seasons, has been shifted to fill the place left by Krauski.

The Iowa line will average 300 pounds this year, according to Coach H. H. Jones. The defense, switching to Hancock's tackle line when the eleven goes on the offensive, will use the same system this year to plug up the tackle post.

pounds to the mid the year, but the
ing little changed from 1932. The
backfield will again average a little
over 175 pounds, with only Capt. G. W.
Giviller 174 missing from the roll this
season. Although Iowa's strength was
not tested in the first game of the
season with the Southeastern Teachers
of Durant, Okla., Coach Burr
Ingwersen should turn out a team of
which Iowa backers may well be
proud.

The schedule remaining follows:

Oct. 18—Lawrence College at Iowa
City; University of Minnesota at Iowa
City.

Nov. 1—University of Illinois at Ur-

**CRIMSON HARRIERS
DEFEAT HOLY CROSS**

Although first place went to the visiting Holy Cross cross-country team, Harvard University captured a majority of the remaining coveted places and won the meet at Cambridge yesterday afternoon, 28 to 33.

The Crimson had nine men in the

The Crimson Harriers ran a wonderful race, taking second, third, fifth, sixth and seventh places.

B. R. Cutocheon '25, W. L. Tibbels Jr. '26 of Harvard, and L. E. Larrivée of Holy Cross, the first three to finish, staged a beautiful race all the way. They forged to the front early in the race and alternated the lead countless times. One hundred and fifty yards from the finish Cutocheon and Larrivée were together and in the final sprint the Holy Cross man drew away from the Harvard runner and won. Both men ran the distance in better time than has been done before on this

Tibbetts trailed at the finish and took third. F. A. Donaghy of Holy Cross ran a fast even race and took fourth, with Capt. W. L. Chapin Jr. of Harvard following closely behind for fifth. B. E. Swede '37 and W. C. Harrison Jr. '36 of Harvard took sixth and seventh places, while L. V. Hand, P. J. McNamara and W. J. Handblin followed in order for the visitors. Larrivee and Tibbetts were on the United States relay team in the Olympic 3000-meter race last summer in France.

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(Continued)A CORRECTION IS IN ORDER
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Any argument in support of federal regulations which would permit the manufacture and sale of beverages of a higher alcoholic content than now allowed by law in the United States fails to convince when the specious assertion is made that it is not the wish of those contending for a change that

A Specious Plea for Beer

such beverages be made intoxicating. Governor Smith of New York, seeking to justify his action in approving the bill passed by the Legislature of his own State repealing the local enforcement code, told an audience at Elmira recently that wine and beer of a 2.75 per cent alcoholic content are not intoxicating. It is upon this theory that he insists that Congress, in constraining its powers under the Eighteenth Amendment, should fix this percentage, instead of that now enforced, as the standard, allowing each state to determine for itself whether it will legalize the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages within that definition. Thus, he insists, "Kansas can be as dry as Sahara, if it wishes, and New York can have light wines and beer of a nonintoxicating character."

Except in two important particulars the Governor's argument is logical and convincing. But it is unfortunate, perhaps, that the two features are the crux of the whole matter. In the first place, if it were a fact that 2.75 per cent beverages are not intoxicating or capable of producing intoxication, the demand for them would be no more insistent than it now is for the products whose alcoholic content is limited by law to less than one-half of one per cent. Except for the lack of this desired portion of alcohol, it is claimed that the flavor and content of the so-called near-beer beverages do not differ in a single respect from the products of the breweries in pre-prohibition times. It is the alcohol that is missing. It is alcohol that produces intoxication, and it is alcohol that has been wisely decreed shall never again enter into concoctions to be sold openly with the consent of the American people.

In the second place, the Governor's argument is unconvincing because he seeks to restore local option, thereby nullifying national prohibition. He would allow Kansas, as he says, to be as dry as Sahara, but he would reserve for New York the privilege of being as wet as it might choose. Those in whose behalf Governor Smith speaks have never become reconciled to the knowledge that Kansas, for instance, had a part in dictating a national economic policy to be adopted by New York as well as by all other states. He perhaps regards it as a generous overture to offer to Kansas the privilege of remaining dry if Kansas, in return, will agree that New York may be wet. But Kansas had this privilege during all the years before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted.

No matter how cleverly these specious arguments are disguised, they are, in fact, all offered in an effort to restore the saloon and the brewery to their lost positions of power and influence. Beer of the desired 2.75 per cent alcoholic content would bring back both the saloon and the brewery. Does any fair-minded person pretend to believe that the sale of contraband liquors, the so-called "hard liquors," could be in any measure curtailed while saloons were authorized to dispense the milder beverages? Once restore the saloon, no matter under what guise, and all that has been gained thus far in enforcing the national prohibition policy will be lost.

There are those who insist that no actual progress has been made in law enforcement. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon-League, in an address delivered in Albany on the evening of the day Governor Smith spoke in Elmira, said that before prohibition there were 25,000,000 regular drinkers in the United States, whereas today there are about 3,000,000. He took occasion to call attention to the fact that diverting the Nation's former drink bill to legitimate business had added billions of dollars to the wealth of the American people, had given employment to millions of people, and added \$30,000,000 daily to the people's savings. But that is not all. It has restored countless homes and brought prosperity and happiness to places where formerly there was want and bitter sorrow. It has reclaimed unpunctured men and women, and brightened the lives of a million children. And yet the false guardians of "liberty" demand the return of the saloon.

Whatever minor defects, requiring supplementary legislation, may have been discovered in the federal reserve bank system, there is a general opinion in the United States that it has proved its great superiority over the former national bank system, and that it has been of inestimable value in reconstructing the organization of credits and issue of currency for the entire Nation. This view is taken not only by the great majority of bankers, some of whom opposed the new system while the legislation creating it was pending in the Congress, but also by the manufacturers, merchants, real estate interests and other business men of the Nation. If a popular referendum could be taken among those qualified to give an opinion on the subject, it would doubtless be found that the vote would be overwhelmingly in favor of maintaining the present system, and for further legislation for strengthening it and making it more effective.

Unfortunately for the future development of the federal reserve system into all that its originators hoped to make it, the question of its past record and future potentialities has in some quarters been made a political issue, and representatives of the three important political parties have indulged in severe criticisms of what in general terms are alleged to be unwise policies followed during the period of post-war deflation. The Democratic Campaign Book of 1924 denounces as "cruel and unjust" the contraction of credit and currency beginning in 1920. The Republican Campaign Textbook

does not deny the alleged unwise contraction, but charges that as the Democratic Administration was then in power it was responsible for credit and currency deflation. The Progressive Party campaign orators blame both of the old parties for what they claim was an unnecessary contraction of credits and decrease in currency, and assert that the action taken in 1920 was in effect a "conspiracy" of the moneyed interests to ruin the farmers and stock raisers.

Against the generalities of these accusations, couched in terms that appeal to the prejudice against banks and bankers that still prevails in many rural regions of the United States, there are the established facts brought out by the joint commission of agricultural inquiry, a nonpartisan body composed of five senators and five members of the House of Representatives, which in 1921 made an exhaustive investigation into the matter at issue.

The commission reported that not only was the policy of loans and restrictions of credits adopted by the federal reserve banks at the end of 1919 and during the year 1920 justified, but asserted that, had this policy been adopted in the early part of 1919, much of the unwise inflation, speculation and extravagance which characterized the post-war period could have been avoided. The facts as developed by the commission are available in the published report of that body, and the reprinting of its conclusions by the influential press should convince the American people that the federal reserve system is not an engine of oppression, but an agency for the welfare and prosperity of all productive and commercial interests.

The man in the street—who stands, fictitiously, for all of us—has put the stamp of approval, apparently, upon the plans evolved, in the months just past, for the settlement of Europe. Pending that approval, in fact, the plans themselves, though they might have official indorsements galore, had no guarantee of permanence or final success. But when, in New York, the small investors compete with the banks to buy America's \$110,000,000 portion of the German loan in twelve minutes, and investors, four abreast, storm the Bank of England and in three hours absorb the British portion of £12,000,000, it is safe enough to say that the distrust bred of the war is rapidly waning before a rising tide of confidence.

It is unnecessary to remark that there will be pessimists to assert that such conclusions merely rose-tint what is, actually, neither more nor less than a straight business proposition. If there were investors in unparalleled numbers, they were out, so we will be told, looking less for peace than for a profitable rate of interest. And there is something of an inducement, to be sure, in a rate of interest that is a little more than 7½ per cent. But the fact remains, we believe, that something other than the interest rate is significant in this transaction. There are other government loans, for instance those of certain South American countries, with interest equally high, for which no such enthusiasm is apparent.

Even though these parallel cases did not exist, however, one wonders just how quickly a German loan, regardless of interest rates, would have been subscribed six months ago. The conclusion is inevitable that the outlook, since then, has been not only altered, but completely transformed. World opinion, generally, has reached the conviction that a restored Europe can only come with a restored Germany. A definite program for bringing about that restoration has been outlined in the Dawes plan. And now the public, outside of Germany, has given tangible evidence of its faith in the eventual success of that program.

It remains now for Germany to give a similar demonstration of good faith. There is little question but that self-interest, if no other factor, will dictate the full co-operation of the German people. Nor is there, we believe, any doubt that in Germany, as throughout Europe, a new confidence is surging that may serve as the force to draw the German people into friendly co-operation with the other representatives of Europe's diverse national interests.

Pursuant to the provisions of a state law enacted in 1923, there is being carried on by the joint action of the California Highway Commission, and the California Board of Prison Directors a systematic plan designed to effect the regeneration and rehabilitation of every convicted person sentenced to a prison term who shows himself amenable to the methods provided. It is shown that as a result of this reformation, of the 500 men who have been brought under the plan's influence and discharged, only seven have failed to make good in civil life. That record is enough to commend the process to criminologists and reformers everywhere. It is the tendency of discharged convicts to drift back to prison that has presented a discouraging problem to those who have sought to aid them, in prison and out. The membership of habit, of a belief in supposed evil tendencies, of the fear of failure, and of individual self-condemnation, has been hard to break.

But there are gratifying indications that the thoughtful and progressive people of California, in the highway construction camps which are being maintained for the employment of prisoners, have gone a long way ahead in solving that perplexing and difficult problem. The method which has been worked out is an extension of the honor system, so called, employed in some of the other states. Nevada, for instance, has adapted it to a large prison farm in the Carson valley. New York has attempted it at Great Meadow, and other states have tried it with more or less success. The inclination is to believe that wherever the plan has failed it has been because it has not been attempted to work it co-operatively. California seems to have hit upon a happy middle course which

divests the method of any false sentimentality and places the prisoner, not entirely upon his honor, but upon his individual responsibility.

It is explained, under the California plan, that those who, during the last two years of the term imposed by their sentences, show themselves amenable to the somewhat lax rules of the road camp, and thus qualify for employment therein, are paid a wage which enables them to pay for their supervision and food and permits a saving in cash of approximately fifty cents a day. In addition to this they receive a credit of three days for every two days devoted to this work, and the promise of substantial assistance, when discharged, in obtaining honest, profitable employment.

Perhaps no one can correctly estimate the beneficial effects of this plan as it applies to those most intimately concerned. But the visible results, seen in hundreds of miles of surfaced highways in those remote sections where the camps are situated, the realization that in their greater activities the men employed are not entering into direct competition with those who depend for a livelihood on the continued operation of mills and factories, and in the lessening of the cost of maintenance of the prisons, are apparent to everyone. Still the great gain, the almost inestimable benefits, are at least potentially indicated in the reclamation and restoration of those who, unless aided by this or some equally effective process, might continue to drift, like human jetsam or flotsam, upon the restless tides and currents of human hatred and ignorance.

A sign of the state of thought—and an amusing sign—is a new toy, popular in the former capital of the Hapsburgs, which before the war resounded with the heavy tread of marching battalions. It is in the form of a soldier, made partly of thin rubber. When this toy is blown up it swells to belligerent proportions and presents the appearance of a warrior ready to impose his will upon a cowed populace. After the inflation is abandoned the puffed-up warrior gradually collapses until, in a minute or two, he presents the appearance of several of the once-powerful armaments which have been abolished by treaties and by the combined conscience of the world.

This toy—with the lesson which it unerringly points—is a great improvement on the tin soldiers of the old type, suggesting Napoleonic ideals and the desire to dominate. The toy of the old type, presenting a smart soldier smartly marching, was well calculated to suggest to the thought of its little possessor the glory and the panoply of war, without any of its suffering. Just as pointedly the toy of the new type—introduced to Vienna since the League of Nations and Dr. Zimmermann took hold of the task of putting Austria in solvency after the failure of the disastrous adventure of the late Dual Monarchy—points to the childish consciousness the way in which Austria must go if she would recover her lost fellowship with the world.

It also emphasizes the possibilities of peace propaganda through toys made for children. It hardly seems probable that a youngster who has seen the ridiculous collapse of the mannikin of war after its inflation will ever regard militarism in any other light than as a greatly overrated path of glory, which leads but to disaster typified by the pitiful disintegration of the modern toy soldier. As a means of education—a method of bending the twig in the way the tree should grow—such playthings are of inestimable moral value. Make war ridiculous in the playground, and it will remain ridiculous in the university classroom and in the wide world to which it is the threshold. Idealize war to the child and it will remain grotesquely idealized to the grown man and woman. The man who invented the amusing Viennese plaything did it because he needed the gain which it promised. But none the less he is a benefactor of the Austrian people.

The organized efforts that are being made in various parts of the world to furnish childhood with playthings, suggesting peace and not war are no mere fada of the hour. They are commendable efforts at anti-militaristic education.

Editorial Notes

One need not feel ashamed if the statement made by Jack Miner, at the forty-eighth annual convention of the American Humane Association in Toronto, concerning his past and present relations with wild birds, does find a peculiarly responsive chord in consciousness. He told those present that in years gone by he and his eldest brother had hunted for the market so promiscuously that it got to the place where he had positive proof that the wildest of these creatures knew them as their deadly enemies. Then he began to see things differently. "Finally," he declared, "the thought came to me that surely they would know a friend if they had one." "That love message," he added, "is now a reality, for I have thousands of these feathered wild ones who actually know my voice and at times will come down when I call them." "To see one of my pets return to me year after year for food and protection," he concluded, "gives me a personal taste of his feeling when he said, 'How often would I have gathered you as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings.'"

By its recent announcement that it is now manufacturing in England 90 per cent of the parts for the cars it assembles there, the British branch of the Ford Motor Car Company has added one more piece of evidence to the growing conviction that industry is more and more becoming international. The process involved in this evolution, which may be made to serve well the ends of international amity, has already been carried so far, indeed, that well-informed people frequently are astonished to discover that some product in which they had taken a national pride cannot any longer be claimed exclusively by them. For instance, not a few Englishmen may be surprised to learn that kodaks were not made first in England, even as some Americans may be astonished to hear that Buffalo was not the original home of Dunlop.

A Conference of Living Religions

The Year 1924, in London, will perhaps be remembered as a year of conferences. During the last week of September and the first week of October, a conference has been held, unique in the history of the British Empire, unique, we have no doubt, in the history of the world. Our mid-Victorian forefathers, who, with an almost savage haste, urged Great Britain to disengage herself from her colonies, would have been somewhat startled had they suddenly found themselves in the upper west gallery of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, during any one of these days.

Here were men from India, China, Africa, New Zealand, Palestine, representing religions within an Empire which, according to the prophets of eighty years ago, was tending, and could of its very nature, tend in one direction only, that of disintegration. The tide was soon afterward to turn in an opposite direction. Disraeli was to write his magic wand, Empire, and our knowledge of style them—were to appear independent of political creeds, and each decade was to see fresh links binding the mother country to its overseas possessions.

Already, by the end of the sixties, it was no longer unusual to read statements such as this in the press: "When I look at the past history and the present condition of British colonization, I am amazed at the splendid vision. I should rather say splendid reality, that is before me."

And so, a later generation came to think of the colonies as members of a large family, however far away or seldom seen. As for us, who have had a British Empire Exhibition at our gates for close on six months, holding our imagination and extending our knowledge in a way, which failed to do, an Empire Conference such as this, though auspicious and in many ways astonishing, has appeared in the natural order of things.

Under the auspices of the School of Oriental Studies and the Sociological Society, experts have been brought together from all over the world to expound their religious beliefs. Propaganda was not the object, there was no debate or controversy, but for those who desired it, the opportunity was afforded of hearing about some "Living Religions within the Empire"—Christianity and Judaism excepted—not only by those who had studied, but in many cases, by those who were practicing them.

To the Christian Science Monitor representative it seemed that surely never had come together under one roof so many varying races, representing such remote parts of the earth. And how marvelously picturesque was the general assembly. Bundles of brilliant satin robes, incrustated with gold, in white and vivid green turbans, women with soft Indian embroideries over their dusky hair, all set against a background of Oriental hangings. Here were men who had traveled thousands of miles, not only to expound their views, but to listen to the views of others, men who, in most cases, had something gracious to say of the freedom which was theirs within the Empire to worship in their own way.

In his inaugural address, Sir Denison Ross, in speaking of the impartiality and tolerance which had guided England in her dealings with Eastern countries, met with an immediate and warm response from his audience. His note reappeared on the many occasions when Oriental or European speakers alluded to it throughout the conference.

The Week in New York

New York, Oct. 18
If there is any one goal toward which architecture in New York seems at present to be tending, it is toward the achievement of distinctive beauty for its commercial values. The becoming dignity and repose attained in some of the newer buildings have been indicative of a growing desire on the part of firms to invest in beauty as an advertisement. How serious is the consideration being given to this idea was shown when the Pennsylvania Railroad, in asking permission to increase the rental on its terminal facilities used by the Long Island Railroad from \$300,000 to \$1,400,000 a year, based the request on the ground that much of the value of the station lay in its monumental character. What proportion of a railroad's business is attracted by the beauty of its station is problematical, though few could fail to remember the fine classic lines of the office, or the tall grandeur of its great concourse. But whatever the outcome of this request, it has served at least to help raise beauty as one of a building's tangible assets.

How many little epics does it take to make a big epic? How many unknown triumphs over the sedentary "Impossible entered into, or attended the flight of the ZR-3 to the United States? One is led to ask this question on hearing of the accomplishment of a certain motion picture company which showed in the theaters of New York films of the Zepplin's arrival within two or three hours after the lander. As the ship is rived off the coast at night and in a fog, the difficulties of meeting her and making pictures were enormous. It took, first of all, two cameramen in airplanes at strategic points, and quite a battery of them stationed on the ground and the tops of buildings. Then it took minute organization and exacting discipline, so that the negatives, which rushed in, could be developed and printed and new films be sent out. The effort succeeded, and New Yorkers who caught glimpses of the giant as it passed in the morning were able to see the flash of the flight in the "movie" houses at lunch time.

The placing of \$110,000,000 of the German loan in the United States through New York this week was little more than an incident in the steady flow of such financing which has been going on for some time. Within the last few weeks more than another \$100,000,000 was loaned, mostly through New York, for private and government projects in Brazil, Japan, France, Finland, Mexico and Bolivia. The extension of loans to foreign countries has, in fact, reached a point where, notwithstanding the continuance of the trade agreements with Germany, the balance of the trade balance, it has now brought the shipments of gold to the United States in payment for goods nearer to a balance with the exports of gold than the country has been at any time since 1920. The new situation is indicated by the Federal Reserve Bank to mean that the finances of European countries are becoming stabilized. Perhaps it means, too, that America is being knit more firmly than ever into the whole fabric of the post-war world.

Inventions only give history new ways of repeating itself. That celebrated functionary, the town crier, whose place was somewhat imperiously usurped by the newspaper, is to come back to his own in New York City through the agency of the radio. Hereafter when the market has an oversupply of potatoes, be whatnot, the Commissioner of Markets will go to WNYC, the city broadcasting station, and cry out to all and sundry housewives that, thanks to the prodigality of nature and the railways, potatoes may be had at advantageous prices. What with all the advice, instruction and entertainment already being radiated to the housewife, however, one may perhaps be pardoned for a slight wonder as to when she is to leave the radio long enough to accomplish all the things it tells her to do.

The thirty-ninth annual horse show this week seemed not so much a show as a valdictory. It used to be the opening of the social season, and one of the events especially to be attended, while this time it lost heavily in its competition with the October weather. The horses were beautiful, fine and sleek, with their specks arching proudly as they trotted in many colors around the ring, but the audience made barely a sound. The "hobby" there of guests left little doubt that the keeping of horses in New York has passed from a style into a hobby.

The postpaid paddler has achieved a new dignity: his place in the economic scheme of things has now been recognized. He is no longer to be heaped with scorn or charged with exorbitant prices for standing on the streets or knocking the buildings which were sworn to their present glory on the vegetables and fruit brought by him and his stevedores. None other than the Commissioner of Markets has risen to the defense of his right, and there is no longer a stigma on his name. The 1924, of his kind, who takes out licenses every year, do a business of \$30,000,000, and pay

Sir Francis Younghusband, who has traveled in all parts of the Empire, and studied the people among whom he has lived with sympathy and insight, sought in the first address of the conference to lay the broad basis on which, during these days of mutual instruction, the whole structure might be erected. That the British Empire must rest upon a religious foundation, he was convinced. And this conviction had come to him, not as the result of abstract study in the library, but as the result of work in the field, among men of all variety of religions.

The inspiration of patriotism, great though it was, was not enough; the motive power to bind men together must be a spiritual one. If this conference succeeded in a general effort to probe deeper and aspire higher; if it served to prove that religion was no waning force in the affairs of today, it would have achieved its purpose. It would have been almost impossible to listen to one speaker after another during this fortnight, more representative of so many of the world's religions, seeking rather to delineate the influence of their tenets upon history and character than to lay emphasis upon creed and dogma, without being frequently reminded of the purpose of the conference, as freshawakened by Sir Francis Younghusband.

Papers on Hinduism, with its 217,000,000 adherents, and on Islam with 67,000,000, on Jainism, one of the most ancient of Indian religions, on Sikhism, Sudism, and Taoism, were listened to with profound attention, throwing light as they did, not only upon the life but upon the hearts of the people. Among the most interesting, because the least familiar, were the papers which dealt with the more modern movements, such as Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj, religions that have sprung up in India during the last century.

The first of these, of which the famous writer, Rabindranath Tagore is an adherent, although a comparatively small body, has done great service in the cause of social reform, and especially in the education of women, and in the weakening of caste prejudice. The Arya Samaj, one of the most vigorous of the reforming Hindu movements, holds strictly to the Vedas as the books of true knowledge, whereas the Brahmo Samaj has declared against their final and sole authority.

Papers by travelers such as Mr. St. Barbe Baker, who has studied at first hand, with patience and sympathy, the religion of the Kikuyu, dwellers in the highlands of Kenya; by Archdeacon Williams on the Maori beliefs, and Mr. Thoka on the Bantus, showed how wide the net had been spread in the preparation of the conference. But they showed more than this; to many they were a revelation of the influence of faith in one supreme cause and in the efficacy of prayer, darkened though it might be by ignorance and superstition, which is governing and directing men's lives in all parts of the habitable globe.

During the final proceedings, on the last day of the conference, the chairman commented on the notability of their achievement. It was a witness to the feeling of broad-mindedness and tolerance which had animated them, that they might be called a League of Religions had been able to take place, without a hint of controversy. The final note of the conference was struck by the Khalifat, whose speech, given in Hindustani, was translated into English by Maulvi Muhammad Din, of the Chicago Ahmadiyya Mission: "Kipling is mistaken," declared the Khalifat, "East is East and West is West, but the twin have met today." R. F. H.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge as to what he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"A Question of Taste"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
There is perhaps no publication with which I am less inclined to take issue than the Monitor in international matters. As an agency for peace it maintains a unique position. Yet, much against my aversion to argument by communication, I feel driven to reply to your recent editorial on Japanese exclusion, entitled "A Question of Taste."

Peace is impossible without tact, just as war is impossible with it. But no matter how tactful one may be, failure to eradicate an irritating evil will not maintain peace. For over seventeen years the United States has been unable to take place, without a hint of controversy, the final note of the conference was struck by the Khalifat, whose speech, given in Hindustani, was translated into English by Maulvi Muhammad Din, of the Chicago Ahmadiyya Mission: "Kipling is mistaken," declared the Khalifat, "East is East and West is West, but the twin have met today." R. F. H.

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I have before me Raymond Leslie Buell's excellent pamphlet which you referred to and quoted. I happen, however, to have lived for nearly two years in Australia, and I know exactly how the Japanese immigration question has been solved there. And while Mr. Buell's facts are reliable, there is a slight misconstruction in their interpretation.

First of all, Australia makes no discrimination in favor of either Japanese, Chinese or their own Hindus. In the second place, while they do not share particularly any race to be excluded, still, neither in their legislation nor in the execution of their immigration law, have they delegated a single fraction of domestic prerogative to any foreign power.

But, they accomplished that which Californians asked for seventeen years ago, without complicating the problem through an unfortunate and tragic evasion of the fundamental question. Australia has no Japanese problem, and I know people are as fully desirous of the respect as the Japanese. If the exclusion act was unwise and should be rescinded, what of America's attitude toward the Chinese and Hindus? Or are we to be driven to admit that what America, after all, respects is not the character of the Japanese, but their military power?

One word more. I think it is even more pathetic that, in all of its defense of Japan, the United States should directly or indirectly add insult to China and India, whose people are as fully desirous of the respect as the Japanese. If the exclusion act was unwise and should be rescinded, what of America's attitude toward the Chinese and Hindus? Or are we to be driven to admit that what America, after all, respects is not the character of the Japanese, but their military power?

STONEY GREENLEE
48 Merrick Avenue, Holyoke, Mass.
(Nevertheless, we still hold to the advice, "Survive in mobs, forster in re-...")